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the part of either of these gentlemen; and the following letter from Mr. Cuthbert is subjoined as an act of justice to both these very able and ingenious artists.

SIR, 5, *Purbeck Place, April* 8, 1829.

Having been informed by Mr. Varley, that he had seen a telescope-stand at Mr. Tully's, with one of the motions similar to my invention (which was approved of by the Society), I called, in consequence, to inspect it, and found, as was stated, that a similar contrivance had been adapted to the horizontal movement, but not to the vertical one. I inquired if Mr. Tully had seen the improvement applied to both motions; he replied, he was not aware of its having been so applied before my construction.

I am, Sir, &c. &c.

J. CUTHBERT.

No. XIV.

WRENCH FOR ROUND-HEADED SCREWS.

The Thanks of the Society were voted to Mr. THEODORE JONES, of the Patent Iron Wheel Works, Vauxhall, for his Wrench for Round-Headed Screws; which has been placed in the Society's Repository.

Patent Iron Wheel Works, Vauxhall,
SIR, *February* 24, 1829.

I DO myself the honour of presenting to the Society for the Encouragement of Arts and Manufactures the small tool which accompanies this, which I denominate my wheel wrench.

The common wrench, or spanner, is used for screwing up square or hexagonal nuts; but the wheel wrench is made for screwing up *round* nuts, which it will do in a small and confined place, where no other kind could be employed, as in the naves of my patent iron wheels, for which purpose I expressly contrived it.

A. Aikin, Esq.
Secretary, &c. &c.

The instrument consists only of two pieces, see Plate XIII. One of these, *pq*, figs. 11, 12, 13, 14, and 15, has, at the broad end, a projecting stud *q*; in the other, *no*, figs. 11, 12, 13, and 16, is a round hole or ring *s*, which fits accurately the stud *q*. The two pieces being locked together, by putting the stud into its hole, the handles are then opened wide, and a circular hole is bored in the piece *no* large enough to admit the end of the round screw that it is intended to turn. The centre of this larger hole is placed so near that of the smaller one, that in cutting it out, the latter circle is broken into, so as to intercept about a quarter of its circumference, and therefore to remove a portion likewise of the stud. The consequence of this is the formation of the tooth *q*, fig. 14. Hence, the use of the tool is obvious: the handles being opened out, the ring *o* receives the head of the screw, and then, by gripping the handles, the tooth *q* is brought to bear against the side of the screw-head, gripping it firmly, and enabling the workman to turn the screw without any hazard of its slipping. The instrument may be still farther simplified by substituting the perforated plate, fig. 16, for the piece *no*.